## OF THE OLD SILVER GRAYS.

BIG AND INFLUENTIAL FAMILIES IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

Grangers, Father and Son, in Two Cabinets
-One a Rival of Seward-Achievements

and Virtues Inscribed on Interesting Tombatones-An Oldstime Land Room. Canandaigua, July 23,-In the Canandaigua Court House, which is also the Post Office. and has a brief session a nually of the United States Court, is a gallery of the prominent settlers and promoters of western New York, such as Phelps and Gorham, the son of Robert Morris, Nathaniel Rochester and son, and with the affairs, interests, and men in the Stephen A. Douglas, the various Scotch agents | State. He is never great, but always successof the English proprietors, and the Spencers. full he writes with ease and speaks with Picking them over you come to two richly colered faces of men who seem to have just taken | argument beyond his canadity, and being a their hair out of cues and let it flow down | good judge of men's character, motives and their backs, gray and silvery. The word Silver Gray rises up to your lips, and these are, indeed, the "Silver Grays," or anti-Sewardites. the Granger family. Gideon Granger was born part of his stores with great advantage in Suffield, Conn., on the Massachusetts border, and a ride of fifty miles brought and expansive browns always exposed, his him to the Livingston Manor. been a prominent man in Connecticut, father and form aright, and with success. He is a galof the school fund there, a member of the Legislature, and a graduate of Yale. As a neglecting great matters for small ones, and I Connecticut man he acted as Postmaster-General in 1801, and he kept the office thirteen versally by the common recopic esteemed years, during all of Jefferson's and much of grave and great. He is an aristocrat in his Madison's Administration. He came to New feelings, although the people who know him York State through Washington or after he think him all condescension. He is a prince had finished there in 1814, at the close of the among his equals, affable to inferiors, and second war with England. Recommencing knows no superiors; but in person he has He he entered the New York Senate at the age | charming qualities, more than enough to of 47, so that he must have been Postmaster- atons for all his faults; is honest, hono able. General at the early age of 34. He joined De Witt Clinton heartly in favor of the Erie other politicians of the day. You will ask im-Canal, remained in public life until 1821, and | patiently: Has he a heart? Yes; although he rrote some political pamphlets. He was, therefore, a resident of New York State for | lieve him to postess, he has much more than eight years. Francis Granger his son, born | t ose who have met him frequently and not inin Suffield, in 1792, died in Canandaigua in timately will allow him to have. He loves es-1868, at the age of almost 76 years. He was



GIDEON GRANGER.

graduated at Yalo. He became a lawyer, and was 22 years of age when his father removed to Canandaigua, where he joined the bar, went to the Legislature often, ran twice for Gov-In 1836, the Whigs, who had just altered their name to National Republicans, ran him for Vice-President on the ticket with Gen. Harrison. That year Harrison was not elected, but Granger soon afterward went to Congress, and when Harrison obtained the Presidency he salled Granger to his Cabinet and made him Postmastor-General, where he remained until Tyler, to raise himself up by the straps of his boots to a second term, insulted all the Cabs inet and caused them to resign.

Refusing a foreign mission from Tyler.

Francis Granger was returned to Congress. and he retired at the close of the Twenty-sevath Congress, which was at the end of 1843. Francis Granger continued to go to the Whig meetings, where his reputation and former official position, and especially his luxuriant When the issue came on with Seward the outsiders called Granger's convention the Silver Grave and called the others Woollyhouds. This offensive man was at la-t graduated into the Peace Congress at Washington, in February, 1861. He was one of the last men of what is called the old style-intelligent, smart, warm, offusive, nearly jovial, something between the grand and the preposterous. There was hard-ly a great man in the country ne was not intinate with. In 1817, when 25 years old, he married Cornella Rutson Van Renuselaer of Utica. ho lived only six years and left two children. of whom the male was Gideon Granger, who dled only five days after the death of his father. The daughter of Francis Granger first married John E. Thayer of Boston, and afterward mar-

Granger, who became rich in the rise of Syracuse and was Chairman of the Whig delegation in 1852, when Scott was nominated for the Presidency. He had something to do with getting up the Republican party as early as 1853, and he was in Congress twice, ab ut the times of Pierce and Buchanan. Robert S. Granger, another cousin of Gideon Granger. whose mother was a sister of Attorney-General Stanbury, went to West Point, served in the Mexican war, was captured by the rebels in Texas, and seted an interesting part in the fighting in Tenne-see and Alabama. Gordon Granger, who was born in 1821 and was a West Pointer, was beside Gen. Lyon at Wilson's Creek, like Sheridan. He took a Michigan cavalry regiment, and fought magnificent-ly all through the West, especially about ickamauga and Chattanooga, and he died in New Mexico at the age of only 55. Such is English than American politics. Glimpses of these Grangers are afforded in many places.

SEWARD'S RIVAL. It would appear that Seward was something of a rival of Francis Granger, for he wrote to Christopher Morgan in 1841: "The world, however, will gossip about rivalry between Granger and myseif. I cannot prevent that



PRANCIS GRANGER. gossip. I oun show to Mr. Granger the same justice and magnan m ty that he manifests toward me. I should not be in that position if the members of Congress and Gen. Harrison were left to suppose that I had interests and opinions in the way of Mr. Granger's preferment. The positions offered to him by the Whig party, candidate for Governor and Vice-President, were fairly his due, and were honor-ably maintained. Gen. Harrison can make no appointment more satisfactory and more agreeable to me. I desire you to give this letter to Mr. Fillmore, and it is free to any use be or Mr. Granger may wish to make of it."

The patronage, however, did not come Sew-ard's way, and he observed: "It is hard enough to see one's worthlest friends struggle for what they evidently deserve, and not be able to render them any aid." In 1836, when Francis Granger was nominated at Harrisburg with Harrison, and the Whig State Convention at Albany endorsed the ticket three months later. Seward wrote: "Tell me about Granger, how he acted, what he said and what he thought. I am curious to know whether he is shaken from his coolness by the nominating reports which he, like other candidates, is sure to hear at Washington. I do every day and every hour see evidence that Gen. Harrison is entitled to it and under any other circumstances than the present would be an invincible candidate.

is pressed upon us before men are ripe." In point of fact Harrison was not elected until

four years later.
This good sketch of Granger was written by Seward in 1831: "Francis Grauger is 6 feet and well proportioned, handsome, graceful, dignified, and affable as almost any hero of whom you have read, is probably 36 or 37 years old. In point of talent he has a quick and ready apprehension, a good memory. usually a sound judgment. He has no genius in its restricted some, not a very brilliant imagination or extrao dinare reasoning faculties, comprehensive dext rity of mind, has not a very extensive degree of information and yet he is postently acquainted with the politics action, never falls to command a imiration, respect, and esterm. No: a man I know who is his o mal in the skill of displaying every His hair is ever gracefully curled, his broad He had person is ever expectally dres ed as to his face lant and fashionable man, sometimes even and just first and be ond compar son with has less than these who do not know him beteems, and nover forgers his friends; but you must not understand me that he possesses as confiding and true a heart as Bergan or Weed. Granger loves money almost as well as power, and now you have the best description I can give of one of the distinguished men who. f anti-Masonry becomes predominant, will be a conductor of the public interest. If you know both Granger and Tracey, you would yield your whole confidence as be ween the two to Tracey. I like Weed more than either." Mr. seward added to this: "Weed came in and read the foregoing page, and told me to make

> at Washington. But he is a democrat in his thoughts and feelings." SILVER GRAYS AND WOOLLY HEADS. Weed and Seward, about 1845, attempted to liberalize the Whig party, which had originally only a commencement in New England and in Now York city. The Grangerites thought that Seward s pleas on behalf of schools for immigrants and votes for negroes sa ored of demagogy. The Granger men charged the big defeat of 1844 to Seward. Weed, and Greeley. In 1848 Seward stumped Ohio for Gen. Taylor. In 1846 the Whig party of New York approved of the Wilmot Proviso, but a few members were opposed to alienating the Southern

the following alteration: 'Granger is not an

aristoceat. The manner which sometimes

makes him appear so is the result of education

whites and for a white they were researched as being bent on making an Abolitton arriy out of the White party. By 1855 Seward had I' in his power to say in his speech to they used a support to the White party. By 1855 Seward had I' in his power to say in his speech to they used a support of the White party. Where I'llimore successed Gen. Pay or the Silver Grays formed around him. "Mr. Fillmore had been supported by the I'llimore had been supported by the Courternia. What his to be a matical by a vote of 76 to 10 the Administration of the Courternia. What his to be a matical by a vote of 76 to 10 the Administration of the Courternia. What his to 10 the Administration of the Courternia. What his to 10 the Administration of the Courternia. What his to 10 the Administration of the Courternia. What his to 10 the Administration of the Courternia. What his to 10 the Administration of the I'llimore had been supported by the

the North, who would never yield, Ac.

I went through the interesting old graveyard at Canandaigna, the Athens of western
New York, still a pretty, ho-pitable town on a
jake full of fish. The tranger tombs are a remarkable group for style, combination, and
sculpture, and begin with this one:

Sacred to the memory GIDEON GRANGER.
Born August Soth, 18-21. Died september 3rd, 18-28. The tomb of Gideon Granger the younger is surmounted by a large cross, around which are

wreathed myrtle and ivy. In the arch-formed die are mottoes. The next temb is handsome, although small, with carved canopy, plants, and a vace of roses above it, inscribed:

CORNELLS VAN RENSSELACH,
Daughter of Gideon and Isaphine P. Granger,
Born July 28, 1851. Died March 10, 1852. On the reverse side is the word "Nellie,"
When I saw these tombs a few weeks past
wreaths of iresh lilles were on their mounds.
The tomb of Francis Granger, the Silver oray
leader, is a shalt about twenty five feet in
neight, with a Greek sillet and an urn on the
summit, somewhat suggestive of acorn ornaments. In a difficient, the word "Granger" at
the base, is this inscription upon one side:

Born at Suffield, Connecticut, I December, 1792, Ded in Canandatgus, 28th of August, 1868. The monument has this inscription on an-

tinet sate:

tradinated at Vale Uniters, Phil: admitted into the
bar in 1-10 Regressmattve in the Lorelature, 1925.

Expresentative United Anties Congress, 1924, Post
mas er teneral of the United Plates, 1824.

By Francis Granger's monument is a cen-otain, with a curious urn, the whole about eight feet high, inscribed; sight feet high, inscribed:

\*\*\*CLEARTH AUTSON,

Wife of Francia trainers, Fatchier of Jeremiah Van

Diel 2: this former, Fatchier of years,

An infant dangater sleeps beside her mother.

On the reverse side is this: If evernal hypothese he the reward of tender love, unobtracted det. and the kindless charity, blessed is the strict which once summated the lovely tenant of this separatre

The next tomb, with an urn bearing a mourning aloth in marble, is that o Miniwell P. Granger relief of Gideo Granger. The tomb of Gideo R Granger is like insave of the old monuments in the Congressional Cometery at Washington, from which it may have been removed, a high square base, panelled at the top, and with a short obelies above, inscribed;

Died Dec. of Po. aged 5-years.

On the reverse -ide is this: On the reverse side is this:

It cranges was our at sufficient to the close that is naving supple of his case of the close duty to making supple of his case attential has comed he comestion at his case the case aspected at its bar, where he steamed a free markets and early in the second of the case that the country in the case that has a few and the case that the earlier his walk his native time will him greaten her him as a cold weather in the heat advocates of his setting system. For a toom years he presided when the case the case of his setting as a cold of the setting as a cold of the setting as a cold of the case was a case of the setting as a cold of the case of the setting as a cold of the case of the case of the setting as a case of the case of

The next tom in this line of eight fine tombs also has an urn are veit an I the inscription:

| Instruction | Inst

The next tomb, with an una somewhat different from the others, is that of Harriet, wife of John A. Granger and ongighter of Amasa and Mary Jackson, New York etty. The eighth tomb is that of Delia Wilson, wife of Alexander ceffrey and daughter of John A. Granger. A large granife morannent, 10 to 26 feet high, is that of John Albert Granger.

(loce to the o morannent is one of marble eight or ten test in height, inserteed

eight or ten test in height, inscribed

JACOB HOUGHS

An African negro born opposety and ignorance, early tempted to an by designing and wicked mentions convolved as in the standard wicked mentions convolved as in the standard response to the fact that the standard response to the fact that is not the toope, and about to year.

Near by is a monument to the Taylor and Masters amily, with these lines. "Of this old man let the just praise be given: Heaven was in him before he was in heaven." On the same tont are the lines from one of the old poets: "Peath ere thou shall take another, good and wise and fair as she, time shall have a dart at thee;" with h is made ridiculous by the emphony of the next paragraph. I shall go to her, but she shall not return to me." The third paragraph also thynes by accident: "This mortal has just on immortality, and death has been swallowed us in victory."

An inscription close by is this:

wife of JAMES GOULD

formerly of Lima, connecticut, ded April 224, 1824, aged 30 years. She entered much doring the Revolutionary War; she escape) with four children from the massacre in Woming, while her hashould was sheen; with the continental Army. She become reas with uniform invitude, and add reasing in the jope of a pleased immertality.

Some distance from the Granger lot is a pretty, old-fashioned tomb, inscribed:

The tombs of the Phelpses stand four abrenst, and the founder of the New England Society in western New York has these dies:

Western New York has these ilnes;

This measurent, eracted with final affection, is dedicated to the demory of the property of and distinction afford no projection against the ap-proach of death

The next tomb says:

The next tomb says:

To the Memory of MARY PHELPS.
Consort of the late tiliver Phelia. Est, and daughter of Zachariah R. Seymour, born on the 1-th of November 17th, died en 1:e 15th of september, 18th, in the 74th year of her age, a brief view of the character of ton deceased is all that can here be even with all all veneratio prompts us to say that with a consistency of demeanor she fore with restingle all the 1st of 1ft, alike unaffected in presently and adversace and that in her the poor round a friend, the orphana matter, and society an asable meanor, the died characteristic the hope of a glorious resurrection and a bilistic immortality.

The third tomb says:

The third tombsays:

Erected to the memory of Honorabis OLIVER Pitches, Esq.

Died February List, e.e., in the strayers of his age. He was norm in town of Windsor, tate of tennested to self-netest, the see of 12 years he removed from themes to the see of 12 years he removed from themes to the see of 12 years he removed from themes to the see of 12 years he removed from themes to the see of the

The fourth says: The fourth says:

| Freeted to the Memory of BATSAY I. FH LPS. |
| Consort of the late Uson Oliver Pheins Rsq. who was born at New Laves, connection to the list of July, less and died at manufactus on the list of rectober, less and olived at manufactus on the list of rectober, less are died at manufactus on the list of the monument is the last pactribute of affection to a mother density lamen at and much beloved. Her virtues used no tabular macrin tou to perpetuate their memory, liops and Faith, behold them transplanted to the atles, there to fourth in a blasful jumoria sty. "Nessed are they who die is the lord year saith the spirit that they may rest from their laters, and their works sinal follow them."

The following inscriptions may be found at Shortsville, a very old town of western New York, in the vicinity of Canandaigua:

In Memory of TIMOTHY BYAN, who died May 12th, 1814, in the sixtleth year of his age.

A thousand ways cut short our days.
None are exempt from death;
A honey tee by stinging me
Did stop my mortal breath. This grave contains the last remains of my frail house of clay.

My soul is gote not to return To one sternal day.

Friends one and all both great and small, Heliod where i do ite, Whilst you are here for death prepara, Remember, you must die In the same graveyard is this inscription, over the son of George and Mary Aldine, who died 1819, aged 5 years:

My lot was to be scalt to death. Hot be less deep did stop my breath; The mare my body doth enclose To take its long and last repose. Adies, my friends dry un your tears, here I must by til Christ appears; Where the just is judged I hope to lie, One of that happy company. Farewe'l, my husband, kind and dear, I missi go hence and leave you here; I can t mourn for me for I must go. To leave you in this world below.

THE MORGAN CASE.

When the Duke do la Rocheloucauld-Liancourt visited Canandalgua at the close of
Washington's Administration it condited of
forty houses, had much fever and ague and
iwo laverns and like all the western settlements, a deficiency of laboring men. Wheat
was six shillings a justice, boards were \$10 a
thousand, land was \$5 an acre outside of the
town limits, and day laborers got from five

abillings a day to ten shillings with board. Here in the long street stretching a mile down to Canadagua laske was septormed the piones play of republican New York. At the jail dery William Morgan was select at night and carried more than 100 miles to fort Niagara, where he was made away with. The city miles control of Regarda, and between the two places, was Le Roy, where the anti-Masoode party was formed, a party which gave the interest of a per-conal grievance to general and, public aspirations to make more of New York State than national politics as they had been would allow. Morgan was the name under which New York was extricated from Virginia and Jacksonism. Morgan was a Virginian and he chimed to have been one of Jackson's captains at New Orleans. The city of Rochester supplied to have been one of Jackson's captains at New Orleans. The city of Rochester supplied Canadagua, which in its excess of dignitaries, lawyers, and official for Party and Inspire so-ciety. The Grangers were thus the typical men of the past and of conservatism, atraid to see the facts of the day and to muster behind new, younger, and unknown men.

Masoorry, to the neonle of the remote western region had been like another religion. It promised to give shelter and defones to those who had vandered far from their fathers houses, and perhass for reasons they cared not to explain. The making of lodges had become healenter for the creation of special kinds of Masonry, such as Templars, an enemment existing there with extensive powers. The cest of unstice for all that region, in that it had the greater courts, was tanaday provided with a man named Miller, who had been substanted in all the publications, especially those in the Masonic side, to have organically those in the Masonic side, to have organically those on the Masonic side, to have organically those on the Masonic side, to have organically in the word of the provided with a man named Miller, who had been surpobably not current in the Masonic order, in could roll of the key which th

Masonry.
THE RISE OF WESTELN NEW YORK.

Grance is grave is the place to study antiMissonry.

THE RISE OF WESTEEN NEW YORK.

Persons from the sea coast love grasp of the
relative topography of western New York. Few
would suppose that Baltimore and Washington a con the longitude of Finir and Auburn;
yet while it is by the Frie Railroad 274 miles to
Elmira, and by the New York Central 37 miles
from New York to Auburn, it is only 255 miles
from Baltimo a to rimita, and little more
than 390 to faltimore from either Canasalagua
or Anburn. Naturally, recone from the Patuxent River became settle is in the Gone-ee
Valley, and tochester was founded by a person from Hagerstown, M.L., almost due south
of Rochester. De Witt Union preferred the
Suspiceanna route for his canal to that
through the Mohaws Valley believing that it
would do more for interior New York. Prifdesphians were the main purchasers in western New York, expectl g to make good speculations in the lands and sell them to New Englanders and foreigners.

Hobert Morris bought from Pholos & Gorham all the land they purchased of Massichusetts, or 2,200,000 access conditing for a they
and soid, say one halt. The price pulid for this
magnificent domain was \$60,000 circles of
New York. Morris bought from Pholos & Gorham all the land they purchased of Massichusetts, or 2,200,000 access conditing for shelp
magnificent domain was \$60,000 circles of
New York. Morris bought from Pholos &
School sterling. The Reeds Indian traders,
who founded frie. In, obtained Repoble or this
magnificent domain was surveyed Washington
city, were appointed to re-run this line, as the
tra-sit instrument for surveying as ronomically had just been invented in Germany
Judga Augustus Potter, afterward well
known was a surveyer in that part
of the State. The English purchasers sent their surveyor from Scotland
to Baltimore by sea. He tound Baltimore sefull of emigrants that the could hardly get
rooms. Golng up to Northumerland, Penn.
a great resort of Faglish reduces. the survayor, Williamson as soon as

report values as soon as spring troke in 1792, started for the tienesse country. He made up his mind object at all from the South, as from there are expected his main customers for lind. The surveying party was made up at Northumberland and the road located thence by Williamsport, Painted Post, Hornelsville, and the tienesse River. Immigrants from Hamberg, in Germany, were brought over to make the first settlement, and they turned out to be no good. Some of toem rioted and attempted to kill Williamson. Finally many of the Germans went over to Toronto. Williamson reveiled though the interior of Maryland for homogrants, and boats began to some on the Susquehanna River. The town of Bath was founded by Williamson, and the fame of these good lands extended throughout the world. The Disk of Liancourt came to Bath in 1795. The year before the big hote had been mill at Geneva, and was one sed with a log ball must before the Whiskey insurrection broke out. It had an open park in trout-off, The hotel keeper was found in an Englishman named Boyle who had keepta tavers in London and one in Lansingborg. Sodius was boas down as the site for the port of all this country. It is north of benees lake, or Onarlo, and had always had goed a tavestations. One wonders whether Lake Ontario has failed to develop some large eity through artificial or natural causes.

city through artificial or natural causes.

The investment of the color of the cause of the oblest place in all that region, and much a or has been spent attaching it to New York by a direct rai road, yet findable continues to do more business than probably all the ports on Lake Ontario. Did the Eric Casal, marallellag Lake Ontario, throw it outside of the American are nonver. That was an of the great points about the wite Chaon, canal system. Instead of building the cheapest canal he cell doctored probably all the provided for the great points about the whole tengs he of the State, atthough it is hardly ever more than twenty miles distant from Lake Ontario for a long distance. The Americans failed to connect Onario with Eric by a slip canal, and the whole tengs he fither that the canadian canal for that purpose does not seem to attract our attention. Sodius was desired by lever and ague. Lyons was founded in 1789. Scotchman from Perth were tempt d in 1788 to Catelonia and from that stock if I mistake not came Senator Melherano of New Jersey. Aaron furr was an early adventurer here, and he was reinfined as counsel by Williamson, the brought Theod sia Bu r and her love or lushand. Aiston, west on horselvad. Burr me saired the height of the Geneses Fails. Williamson, who located so many owns, went home and died in 1805. The singular in 1839, the first land office in America for the sled of the cholers on the plains. The history of the Phelips and Gorham purchases and of the Holland purchase has been written by a good local chronicler, and the books are now scarce.

The land safes were almost and ranges became the model for suveying all the Government lands, and his system of articles to bind settlers was alouted by all other land efficers. The land safes were almost land office in America for the sale of locale in land, and the second of Robert Morris, I belies and Gorham, and all the lead ng operators in land, The point he would form the sale of the sould be readed the hone of the society. A collegian from Orang

## GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND. A General Dies a Monk.

A General Dies a Monk.

From the English English.

Just thirty years ago Gen. Nicolal, son of the well-known Ambassador, and whose name was once on everybein's line in cannection with the linesian war, mysteriously disappeared. Last week, as Father John Louis he field at Grande chartrettes in a measurement of an accident, and it turns out that he well has been given to a nephew of one of the De Broglies who is known as Father Dom Charles, and he had long been believed by his former friends of the Jockey Club to be travelling in the interior of Africa.

RIGGER THAN MAMMOTH CAPE. Recent Exploration in a Limestone Cavera

in Oregon. San Francisco, July 25.-In Josephine county, Oregon, twelve miles north of the California line and about forty miles from the coast, is a limestone cavern larger than the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, and as beautiful as the Luray Cavern of Virg nin. The opening or main entrance to the cavern was discovered nearly three years ago by a hunter named Elijah Davidson, but no thorough or extensive expleration of the cave was made until two weeks ago, when Charles Michelson and Wil-liam Worthington of the San Francisco Examiner spent several days with pencil, camera, and flash light in the work of exploration.

Davidson stumbled upon the cavern quite by accident. He had shot a black bear, and the wounded animal's trail led up a mountain and foto a hole in a limestone ledge. Davidson fired several shots into the hole, and hearing nothing of the bear he concluded that the aulmal was dead, and went in after him with a ligthed pine knot. He found the dead bear, and also saw that the cave was no small hole in the ground.

The next day Davidson prepared two or three pine torckes and attempted to explore the cavorn. He left his coat outside, having pinned to it a note telling where he had gone. Day doon went from one cuamber to another for several hundred yards, but found no end to the galleries, and, being thoroughly chilled and somewhat uncertain about finding his way back, he decided to postpone further exploration for a day or two. He crawled back along what seemed to be the gallery he had already traversed, but he got off the trail somehow, and for four hours he wandered from one grotto te another without sceing daylight. He finally got out at an opening on top of the bluff. and a master of a mile from where he went in.



GUARDIAN OF THE CAVE.

Other men visited the cave after that, each naty setting a little further into the mountain than its predecessor, but tobody ever ound the end, W. J. Hendersen and I. M.

party returns a three reason, but robody ever found the end. W. J. Henderson and F. M. Nickerson of Kerby. Or., and Capt. Smith of San Dieso recently filed notice of a mineral claim accation covering the known entrances to the caverin, and they are new the virtual owners of the right filed in the ground.

Michelson and Worthington west prepared to make a torough exploration of the caverin. They left the railred at Grant's Fass. Or., tracelled thirty indies by stage to kerby, filed miles for ond is rely by wagon, and then look saidle horses and a pack train for the head of Sucker Creek, twelve miles from the wagon road and about two miles north of the ninth signifiard available.

The explores provided themselves with five miles of some twine, which they paid out as they wardered through the winding gallsties of the envern, and with that safeguard they were able to go much further than anybody had ventured become. At their first attenue, however, they carried only 30) yards of cordinating examination, but they became interested in the won legal stallatific gradier lost the cord out of his pocket, and the explorers specially hours trying to find their way out. They readseevered their guides-tring in a large chamber, and the theologist for when he is out of temper or disgusted, growlingly suggested that the chamber be called "the hall of the least cold."



FAIRLES' PRISON.

The explorers found that the mountain was honercomber with grottoes, pats, galleries, and chimness, and spilt in all directions by irregular fisures, and it was totally impossible to follow all the leads or taske any intelligible map of the cavern. Although there is no definite orde or arrangement of chambers, the cavern is divided into three main series, quite district in characteristics and connected by shafts and passages. The hipper cave which was explored for five miles, divides no far from the entrance, one fork trending upward and the other downward. From each fork branch out innumerable corridos in all directions, twisting interacting, dividing, and sometimes leading back to the main passage. The upper lork is the channel of a stream of feecold water that forms a creek after loaving the cave. In some passes the water these in under the floor of the cavers, and in others it tumbles flown into pits, or thundors over ledges in cataractes.

The stalactic and stalagmite formations a carrangely beautiful and matastic. In one of the chambers a clenched list is suspended from the roof, and that chamber was christened "Smillvan's Corridor." Another stalactic in the shape of a gigantle stocking was bassed. Santa Gauss is agreat, in the "floom of Mirrors" numerous small basins or ledges around the walls contain pools of perfectly still water that reflect the torchilight. The explorers found that the mountain was



BULLIVAN'S CORRIDOR.

In many places the scalarities and stalagmiles have united forming columns by the lew inches again, and beyond these rystaline has the torches revealed openings to other the state of the scalar openings to other the state of the scalar openings to other the state of the scalar openings to other the state of the state of the scalar openings to other the state of the scalar openings to other the state of the scalar openings to other the state of the scalar opening to two openings to opening the scalar op

with a rope, bruised, very cross, stripped of half his clothing, but with whole bones. Every day for a week the explorers went into the caren and followed new paths, sometimes finding themselves almost back at the mouth after hours of apparent forward progress, and at the end of their work there comed to be as much unexplored ground ahead.



BANTA CLAUS'S DESPAIR.

In the cavern were no signs of life, not a lat. Heard, fish, or insect. It was very damp and cold, the temperature being a little over 1/2, which is 14 lower than in the Mammoth and Luray caves. Coming out of the cavern, the pight air of the mountain top seemed almost oppressively warm. At certain hours of the day a cold wind rushes out of the cavern at one opening, while at the lower mouth the draught is inward, in miners war nace one corridor is "Ineast" and the other "outcast."

The explorers higher out that they inversed in the interior of the mountain a section five miles ong and four miles while, but they do not know that they saw even half of the whole entangled system of galleries and chambars.

The lower certific was followed but a short distance. The formation of drip rock seems to have be on the most ranid in the lower levels, and the utilizer stand so close together that most of the galleries are indeed able. The romoval of a few columns would open many of them.

One of the early v stors to the cave got last in the upper gallery for severa Jours and he declares that he got into a chamber full of sterm that ascended from an opening in the floor. It was so hot that he could not remain in the room. As he failed to blue his trait, he never could find the place again.

never could find the place again.

EVOLUTION OF THE CANOE. The Improvements Mude to the Tiny Craft from Time to Time,

Robert Inger-oil rolors to the "dugout" as the first expression of man's purpose to assert his dominion over the waves. It is not known with what rude tools the "dugout" was fashioned, and it is immaterial how it was done. Certainly, the beginning was a log hollowed out. Possibly this had been anti-ipated by a log in its native state on which the agile red man stood, or which he straddled and propelled the best he could. When once the log was hollowed and pointed at the ends an advance

by alog in its native state on which the active policit the test he could. When once the forward policy the test he could. When once the forward was made which surfaced for caturins of the great the policy of the test he could was not a which and color of the policy of the test he could was not a which and color of the policy of the test he could do not be the policy of the test he could do not be the policy of the test he could do not be the policy of the color of the four r. flve persons. The local antidections around 5 for these. This local antipht of the local colors of the seem is laid a rained of wood on which come indicates a great natural of wood on which come indicates a great natural of wood on which come indicates a great natural of wood on the control of the seem is laid a rained of wood on which come indicates a great natural of the control of the seem in the local control of the

WITHIN THE ROPED ARENA.

RULES CONCERNING CHAMPIONSHIP WEIGHTS DISHEGARDED TOO FREELY.

If Goddard Should Challenge Sullivan What Would the Latter Det-Ellings-worth's Defeat Was a Surprise-Billy Kenny's Prospects-Slavia Inconsistent, Jack McAuliffe's sareastic remark that

such a wonderful fighter" as Austin Gibbons should not be airaid to give away two pounds, which is above the limit that has always defined the class in making a match for the light-weight championship, should not go, sporting men say. If two men intend to fighs for a championship they should meet within the weight that has described the class ever since boxing has been an art, pusiness, or call it what you will. One hundred and thirtythree pounds was long ago established as the fight at that weight he is no longer a light weight, nor will be ever be until some suthorized power extends the limit.

Where, and what is that power? That question cannot be answered right away, but jer-haps such authority may and both before very long. There is talk of the organization of a body to govern this and all matters touching the in creats of pugilists. Presently, it is said, men interested in boxing as a business will te invited to join an association that will rule, with system, boxers' affairs. "Feelers" will be thrown out, and if the result of the investigation as to the practicability of the plan promises anything like a decent outlook, the

idea will probably be put into operation.

Meantime, McAuliffe's reply to Gibbons's challenge merits some comment. It calls to mind that Jack's last battle, with Jimmy Carroll, was fought at 137 pounds-185 pounds, give or take two pounds-and yet was for the light-weight championship. It has been only during the last few years that championships have been decided with gloves and indoors on board floors. This change from London Prise Ring rules has been generally accepted by everybody interested, because it was found to to necessary. It has been seen that fights on the turf in daylight have been too difficult to bring off with success, and the mnevation has been gladly agreed to because of its happy possibil ties, but nothing has yet appeared to make a change in the weights essenfial.

There are champions enough now, say the critics. The 115-pound men have endeavored to establish another on their own book, and call it the feather weight, and now a new company of light middle weights-144 to 148 pounds-are springing up and calling themselves welter weights. It was not very long ago that there were but four standards, namely, feather, light, middle, and heavy weights? but boxers have learned more and more the value of weight, and come to the conclusion, for instance, that a 120-pound man is not likely to have a bang-up chance with one who weighs the full limit of the class, 133 pounds, i

If the re is to be a rule, that rule should be adhered to. McAuliffo and Carroll were both willing to fight at 137 pounds. That is all right, Fitzsimmons and Hall signed to meet at 156 bounds after Hall did his best to have the weight made 15% or four pounds above the middle-weight limit. That's all right, too.